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The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME XII. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1881. Single Copies 5 Cents NUMBER 26

WILMINGTON POST

[ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT WILMINGTON, N. C., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $1 00 per year; six months 75 cents.

All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

Latest.

The President attended the dinner of the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment at the West End Hotel, Long Branch. The President will leave Long Branch on Monday to attend the Commencement at Williams College, Mass., where he graduated. Thence he will go to St. Albans, Vt., where he will be present at the National Teachers' Convention, thence to the White Mountains of New Hampshire, thence to Washington, and locate at the Soldiers' Home. Mrs. Garfield has so far recovered as to accompany him, and expects benefit from the mountain air.

The Garfield who died the other day was the President's only surviving uncle, named Thomas. He had three sons in the army.

Ex-President Grant is at the house of his son Jesse, only a stone's throw from the Elberon Hotel. He had not called on Garfield at last accounts.

The vote in Joint Convention for Senator for the short term was as follows. Potter 44, Conkling 30, Wheeler 45, Cornell 1, Lapham 13, Folger 1, John Roach 1, Hoskins 2. Senator Madden voted for Roach; he voted for Lapham yesterday. No choice.

The Convention then voted to fill the Platt vacancy, as follows: Depew 45, Kernan 45, Platt 27, Lapham 3, Cornell 7, Crowley 5, Poskins 4, Tremain 1. No choice.

A motion to adjourn *sine die* was beaten 76 to 57.

Ex-Senator Conkling on Thursday evening met state Senator Madden, and the latter extended his hand to him. Mr. Conkling refused to accept and a war of words followed and each gave the other as good as he sent. Conkling's scathing sarcasms and Madden's intense invective, seem to have clashed together with the ring of cold steel.

A new combination has been made in Virginia and Ohio, creating one continuous line of railroad from Richmond to Toledo.

Prof. Ormond Stone, of the Cincinnati Observatory, has observed the new comet. He says it is moving rapidly north. He is quite positive that it is not the comet of 1812, but thinks it may be that of 1807, the return of which was not expected by astronomers for seventeen hundred years. He believes it is the same comet as the one seen about June 3d by Dr. Gould in South America. The appariton is exceedingly interesting and will be watched every night by the corps of astronomers at the Cincinnati Observatory.

Gov. Farnham, of Vermont, and Quartermaster Gen. Kingsley, Adj. Gen. Peck and Col. Childs have held consultation and decided to make the Ransom Guards of St. Albans, and Companies B and I of the 1st Regiment the Governor's escort to the Yorktown Centennial. They have chartered the steamer Frances for the trip.

There is pluck in the letter which Gen. Brady, arraigned as the chief of what is called "The Star Fraud," sends to his counsel Messrs. Shellaberger, Wilson and Totten, in his own vindication. He states that after these false charges have been made that the investigation, and now Judge Cox has adjourned the Court over the summer months. For many weeks he has submitted to these slanderous charges, and if he could have an investigation he would forever annihilate these base fabrications. And he urges his eminent counsel to demand of the government the justice of promptly placing its case against him.

The New York *Graphic* makes serious charges against Attorney-General McVeagh of occupying his time in his private law business to the neglect of the public business. The *Graphic* asserts that for over three months the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in an interview in regard to very important matters relating to large financial interest of the government. Also Secretary Windom is ready to set but a conference with the Attorney-General is necessary before action. The neglect of the Attorney-General, the paper named states, is causing a great deal of grumbling among bureau officers and a rapid loss of patience among persons having business in the Department of Justice.

A solid delegation of the white Republicans of Virginia were in Washington last week for the purpose of calling on the President and consulting with him in regard to their affairs. Five districts represent 6,428 white Republican voters and not one in a hundred of them are in favor of running separate tickets. A very respectable and able Republican, Hon. G. H. Southall, of Nottoway county, which cast 1,500 votes for Garfield, says that Gen. Wickham, Congressmen Jorgensen and Dezendorf do not represent the white Republicans of Virginia.

THE COLORED COMMITTEE'S VISIT WASHINGTON AND THE PRESIDENT.

The colored convention which convened at Raleigh some weeks ago, for the purpose of consulting on the matter of party patronage in the state, appointed a committee of 21 to visit Washington and call on the President, and present to him an address setting forth their grievances. The delegation, by appointment, met at Washington, D. C., on the 15th, instant, and, headed by Hon. George W. Price, jr., and Mr. Jos. C. Price, called upon the President, after the delegation was introduced Hon. George W. Price, jr., read the address to Gen. Garfield, setting out very fully the manner of their treatment in the past, by the party leaders in this state. The President's answer was to the point, and seems to have given satisfaction to the delegation. We do not know what the President's answer was—there has never been any official report of it—but we understand the language was sufficiently pointed and explicit to let the colored people understand that they are a part of this government.—We believe from what we have heard that President Garfield will give the colored citizens of this state some substantial positions. We *know* that he desires his subordinates in the state to divide the patronage in their respective offices. The Delegation will not, we understand, let the matter end yet. They intend to continue the fight until satisfactory results are received.

A BOLD JUDGE.

At Albany Judge Von Alstyne in his charge to the grand jury at the opening of his court, pertinently said:—

"Perhaps it becomes me at this time to call your attention to another class of offences, regarding which I am not specially called upon to charge you, but time may demand—more than justify—that which I shall say. There have been upon the statute books of the state for some time laws in regard to the acceptance of gratuitous consideration for official acts on the part of public officers. I will read you some of them. [The Judge then read from the statute of 1869, and from the constitution of the state, and called the attention of the grand jury to the reports made through the public press of the attempted bribery of members of the Legislature.] He said: The paper laid upon our table this morning brings this with it. 'The English enemies of American institutions are rejoicing at Mr. Conkling's attempt to discredit his opponents by a charge of bribery.' Why? Because they are the enemies of American institutions. They are enemies of a republican form of government and they know, as every citizen knows, that unless there is purity in them and purity in the administrative officers in a republican government its days of existence are already told. There never was a time, as I remember, in the history of the world, when a struggle was going on more fiercely than it is to-day between those who are maintaining for a strong government and those who are in favor of the rights of the people as represented in a republican government. The rich and poor the world over, stand face to face in opposition, and we are to look to see what the results of their conflict are to be. These enemies of American institutions believe that if corruption grows up among the people there will be but a single result following therefrom, and that is that instead of the conduct of public affairs in the manner in which they have been conducted here in this country in the past since the days of the revolution, there will be a change, at least so far as the form of government is concerned. That instead of having representatives of the people, chosen for a limited time by the voice of the people, they will be hereditary. The end will be a monarch or king and the government will be strong in its power to aid a few and suppress the many.

A Mrs. Stuphin, a very aged lady of Brunswick, N. J., now in her 93d year, is cutting her third set of teeth.

REFUNDING THE FIVE PER CENTS.

THE TIME FOR EXCHANGING REGISTERED FIVES CONTINUED IN CERTAIN CASES UNTIL JULY FIRST.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—At the close of business to-day there have been $48,400,000 of five per cent coupon bonds received for continuance at 3½ per cent, exclusive of those presented for continuance at the London agency.

The following circular in relation to the continuance of United States registered bonds of the five per cent funded loan of 1881 has just been issued by the Treasury Department:

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1881.

In the provisions of Circular No. 52, dated May 12, 1881, for the continuance of United States registered bonds of the five per cent funded loan of 1881, the limit of such bonds to be continued was fixed at $250,000,000 the bonds to be accepted in the order of their receipt at this department. The limit was reached on the 23d of May, the bonds presented being somewhat in excess of the amount fixed, while many persons who had notified to the department on or before that date their intention to present their bonds for continuance, and had proceeded in good faith to carry out their purpose, were unable for various reasons to surrender their bonds before the limit was reached. It is the desire of the department to extend to all, so far as practicable, an equal opportunity to continue their bonds; and to that end notice is hereby given that United States registered bonds of the five per cent funded loan of 1881, respecting which the department was informed, on or before the 23d day of May, and which through no fault or negligence of the owners, failed to reach the department before the limit was reached, will be accepted for continuance, if transmitted to this office on or before the 1st day of July next.

WILLIAM WINDOM, Secretary.

PROHIBITION.

The gentlemen who are running the prohibition campaign have at last found that colored men have rights that Democrats can respect. For instance: Colonel James, white Democrat, President, and John Smith, colored, Vice-President. We warn our colored friends that there is a *rat* in the meat tub. Beware.

The prohibition paper, published in this city, seems to give all of its space to the Republican State Committee, abusing the gentlemen who compose the State Committee summarily. But we expected nothing more or less from the fact that the Republican State Committee is made up of gentlemen who are stalwart Republicans, and the Prohibition Committee of this city, who are engaged in the publication of the prohibition paper, are Democrats of the red mouth stripe. So go in gentlemen, and if you should succeed in making as many mistatements about everything else as you do concerning the Republican Committee, we hope some of the ministers will pray for your souls, for the scriptures speak very secrerely about men (to put it mild) who misrepresent their neighbors.

Republican County Committees will please send in their names for tickets, against prohibition, at once. The Chairmen of each Republican Committee will see that their township committees are properly organized for the work in hand. There is only one way to defeat the proscription, and that is by work. Let the monopolists get one victory and they will strike for another. Every man's interest is at stake in this matter. Therefore we hope all good Republicans will do their full duty.

The men who voted to see the Republican party disbanded in 1878 are now the men who are advocating the prohibition bill. Good Republicans—loyal Republicans—will vote according to the resolutions of the Republican Committee.

ALL THE LEADING REPUBLICANS OF NORTH CAROLINA HAVE BEEN TRUE TO THE PARTY IN THE PAST, WHO ARE STALWART IN POLITICS, ENDORSE THE ACTION OF THE STATE COMMITTEE IN OPPOSING PROHIBITION.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—We will publish the address of the Committee, delivered to the President, on the 15th instant, and the reply, in our next issue.

MAGNOLIA, N. C., June 20, 1881.

MR. EDITOR: I received the news of the action of the State Republican Committee taking strong grounds against prohibition with great pleasure. In fact I congratulate myself more than ever on the fact that I belong to the Republican party. The party of old Duplin will go strong against the bill. I advise Republicans everywhere to do the same. Please put old Duplin down as indorsing the action of the State Committee. Respectfully,

IRVIN BEAMAN.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, the parents of Bayard Taylor, have presented to Cuyler Fred. Taylor G. A. R. Post, of Kennet, the sword worn by their son, Col. Fred. Taylor, at the battle of Gettysburg. Col. Taylor was killed at that battle.

Col O. H. Dockery is out in a long and able letter to the Wilmington POST against prohibition. Col. Dockery's standing in the Republican party, and his character as a gentleman will put the foolish theorists to thinking. We will publish Col. Dockery's letter in our next issue.

The Republicans of Pender county seem to be pretty unanimous against the prohibition bill. In a letter written to the POST, Mr. Wm. ———, a leading colored man, says the people endorse the action of the state Committee in opposing the so-called prohibition bill.

Hon. George Z. French is opposed to the prohibition bill. While he is a supporter of temperance, he says the present bill does not meet his approval and believes it should be defeated by the people. No one has ever doubted Mr. French's ability as a party leader, or his loyalty to the Republican party.

Hon. John Newell, member of the Legislature, of Bladen county, writing to the editor says: "I have known for some time that prohibition was a Democratic measure, and I shall oppose it with all my influence and energy, as every other Republican in the state should." He endorses the action of the state Committee fully, in taking strong grounds against the prohibition bill. Mr. Newell is a colored man of considerable ability; he always carries his county from 200 to 500 majority.

Hon. John S. Manix, of New Berne, N. C., one of the ablest writers in eastern Carolina, is against prohibition and endorses the action of the state Committee. Mr. Manix is authority on all questions of party law and usages. He is an able writer, good parliamentarian and fluent speaker. His standing as a Republican of the stalwart kind gives to whatever he says great weight. He has never been known to fail to do his duty by all classes of Republicans, both colored and white, therefore his advice should be respected by all true Republicans.

Hon. S. W. Watts was the city yesterday, and expressed himself as opposed to the prohibition bill;

1st. Because the bill discriminates in favor of wine.

2nd. Because it seeks to control the appetites of men—a thing impossible.

3rd. Because under the disguise of moral reform it seeks to control the rights of the citizen and oppress the poor.

4th. Because it transfers whiskey drinking from the filthy grog shops to the respectable drug stores, and to the hearthstone.

5th. Because it deprives the state of the vast revenues derived from the license tax, that goes to support our free school system, and necessarily increases taxation on the industries of the state.

6th. Because it prevents the manufacture in the state of the very whiskey which is allowed to be sold by the physicians and druggists under the bill.

7th. Because it puts our people to too much trouble and expense to carry their grain and apples to Virginia or South Carolina to be manufactured into brandy and whiskey to be returned to us.

The above are only a few of the reasons why he opposes prohibition.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone, replying to the question of Mr. Stanhope, Conservative, of which he gave notice on the 16th instant, as to whether representations had been made to the American government in regard to American organizations for committing outrages in England, said he was not aware what grounds Mr. Stanhope had for speaking of preparations in America for outrages in England.—There were, he said, incitements to outrages in newspapers, etc., and viewing the nature of the incitements the government thought it right to bring the facts to the knowledge of the government of the United States.

The *Daily News*, in a leading article, says it is not desirable for the Foreign Secretary to address other governments on the conduct of their citizens at home, but the circumstances of the skirmishing fund case are peculiar. Some of the most violent agitators in Ireland have come from America, while the House of Representatives have thought it becoming to transmit through the President of the United States an opinion, not perhaps very carefully considered, on the way it which it behooves us to deal with the Irish.

Secretary Lincoln has received a letter from Secretary Kirkwood relative to the alleged establishment on the southern Ute reservation of a new station by the Denver and Rio Grande railroad and the erection of saloons, dance houses, etc., and requesting him to employ the military in that district to enforce order and remove the obtruders. The letter was referred to Gen. Sherman, with the request that he take such action in the matter as may be necessary and proper.

CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. 1y

Prof. F. M. Agostini is on a visit to his parents in this city.

Mr. C. P. Mebane and M. M. Cronley, jr., have been commissioned notary public by the Governor.

Mr. J. W. Conoley has at his store a kitten with two separate and distinct faces, which are well developed, and a pigeon with two well developed heads.

Thursday was the last day allowed by law to list taxes; 3,312 persons listed up to sundown. There are about 4[illegible] delinquents

MARRIED.—On June 16th, 1881, Mrs. Mary Ray, of Bladen county, was married to Mr. Lewis Davis, of this city, by Rev. W. H. Banks.

SPECIAL AGENT.—Mr. George D. Weeks was in the city on Wednesday last, on an inspecting tour alobg the North Carolina coast. He left for the south Wednesday night.

Twenty-eight badgeless dogs have been caught and made to bite dust since the 10th of June. As soon as the dogs are caught they are taken out of the city and killed.

The work of closing New Inlet is practically completed. The wall is now finished and is as solid as its projectors claimed that it would be. Mr. Bacon, the engineer in charge, deserves much credit for his work.

Mr. W. J. Mott lost a fine horse at the Sound on last Tuesday. He drove the animal down in the morning but very soon after arriving the horse laid down and died. The supposed cause is not fast driving but excessive heat.

NOTICE.

The celebration of the R. W. State G. L. No. 10 of the I. O. of G. S. and D. of S. which was to take place on Tuesday, June 28th. will come off on Wednesday, June 29th instant.

We have just received the hand-bills from Superintendent R. M. Sulley, of the Petersburg railroad, advertising an excursion from Weldon to Petersburg and return, on the Fourth of July, at the very small sum of $2 00. Mr. Sulley is entitled to great credit for this enterprise.

Friday last, St. John the Baptist's Day, was celebrated by Mt. Febo and Giblem Lodges, F. and A. A. Y. M., by a parade and public installation of officers of Mt. Nebo Lodge, No. 14, at the Opera House in the afternoon. J. W. Telfair, P. D. G. M., delivered the address.

Col. Brink has succeeded in getting a temporary mail service established between this point and Wrightsville Sound. It will begin early in July and will run until January. The service will be six days in the week, and the time allowed for delivery, two hours. Bids will be received until July 5th.

A colored man, an axman in the Cape Fear Steam Fire Engine Company, had his hand badly cut with an ax at the fire last Tuesday night. The accident was caused by falling timbers striking against his ax and throwing it with force against his hand. He received medical attention immediately.

Clara Nixon, colored, was examined by a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*, consisting of Dr. J. C. Walker and Justices W. W. Harris and J. C. Millis, this morning, and was sent to the insane department of the Poor House. Her husband will make an effort to get her in the Colored Insane Asylum Goldsboro.

The Guonod Club of Charlotte, visited this city by invitation of the Amateures, and presented the Pirates of Penzance on Monday last. On Tuesday they spent the day on the sound, and Tuesday evening they indulged in a dance given complimentary to them at Germania Hall. They left for their homes on Wednesday morning.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire last Tuesday night, about 10 o'clock, was caused by the burning of some stables in the fifth fire district, owned by Mr. W. P. Oldham, and occupied by himself and Mr. J. C. Stevenson. The fire originated in a small wooden building in the rear of the Scandinavian saloon, on Water street, between Dock and Orange, and soon communicated with the stables and sheds used by Messrs. Oldham and Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson lost two valuable horses, two delivery wagons, a buggy, dray and harness.—Mr. Oldham lost a mule, cart an harness. Three cows, a stallion and a mule, the property of Mr. Oldham, were also in the stables, but were driven out.

And now they don't know whether they live in Burgaw or Stanford. In the act of the Assembly, ratified March 10th, 1877, locating the county site of of Pender, the following words occur: "The county site whenever it may be located shall be called Stanford." This Judge Graves, of the Superior Court, Declares to be the legal name of the town. In the act of Assembly ratified on the 25th day of February, 1879, it says: "The town of Stanford, in Pender county, be and the same is hereby incorporated by the name and style of the town of Burgaw."

SUDDEN DEATH.—A colored woman named Phillis Thompson, living on 9th between Walnut and Red Cross streets, died suddenly last Wednesday evening. She was a washerwoman, and in the morning went to do a day's washing at Mr. Scarborough's, on Seventh street, apparently in her usual health. About 9 o'clock, Mrs. Scarborough, in passing by the washroom discovered the woman lying down, and seemingly in great pain. Assistance was called and a wagon procured and she was sent home when a physician was called, who pronounced her disease a congestive chill, from which she died about 4 o'clock, p. m.

Mr. Samuel Hanstein, who has been in the mercantile business in this city for the past ten years, has sold out and will leave on Monday for New York, where will be employed in one of the largest business houses in that city, M. Wolff & Co., Hatters, 601 Broadway. His many friends will not forget him in his new home, nor the house that has his valuable services. What will be M. Wolff & Co.'s gain will be Wilmington's loss. We have known Mr. Hanstein for many years—there are but few better men in this country. Our people regret his going, but the parting is made less severe on account of the advantages accruing to Mr. Hanstein in his new home. He leaves Wilmington with very best wishes of all citizens for his prosperity and happiness in the future.

THE ANNUAL REGATTA.—The Fourth of July regatta of the yachts of the Carolina Yacht Club, over the Wrightsville course, promises to be very interesting. The following yachts have been entered: From Wrightsville, Glide, Spray, Ripple, Fannie; Masonboro, Flirt, Nee Ross, Bessie Lee, Lizzie; Greenville, Restless, Frolic. The yachts are to be divided into two classes. All over 16 feet 9 inches will be in the first class and all under in the second class, though it is optional with owners of yachts under 16 feet 9 inches whether they place them in the first or second class. There will be two clut prizes of equal value sailed for, one as a prize for the winning boat in the first class and the other for the leading craft in the second class. These prizes will be given in addition to the Champion Flag and in order to infuse more interest and competition in the race one of our most enterprising dry goods merchants has offered a sufficient quantity of blue flannel to uniform the crew of the winning yacht. The tide will be high at 3 o'clock and the prospects are that the entire race can be sailed on the top of the tide with a good breeze.

LIFE SAVING STATION.—In our advertising columns will be found an advertisement from Hon. S. I. Kimball, Superintendent of the U. S. Life Saving Service, inviting proposals for the erection of a life saving station on Cape Fear Point, Smith's Island. Our mechanics should prepare to bid at once, and be sure to make their propositions sufficiently low to get the work. They ought to be able to compete with the builders from Norfolk and Baltimore. We have as skilful and reliable mechanics in this city as anywhere in the south. Mr. Kimball has been for years working up this new branch of the public service, and it is to-day a credit to the nation, which is due to the very able and energetic ability displayed by the General Superintendent, and his assistants.

The Station at Cape Fear Point will be the farthest one south but the Superintendent intends to continue working south as fast as Congress can be worked up the point of giving the proper aid in appropriations for the construction of new Stations. This being a new branch of the public service, Congress displays great economy in appropriating money. But Mr. K. is persistent, and he has the entire confidence of Congress and the people, therefore it is only a question of time when his department will be put in first class condition throughout the coast.

Mr. Alvis Walker, the agent and executor of the Walker estate, has shown great liberality in his dealing with the government. He has done everything in his power to insure the erection of a Station on Smith's Island. Our people are under obligations to him. Had it not been for the manner of his dealing it would have been years before a Life Saving Station would have been erected on this immediate coast.

The regular semi-annual election of officers for Carolina Lodge, No. 434, Knights of Honor, was held last Monday evening and resulted as follows:

S P D—J A Springer.
D—N W Schenck.
V D—Clayton Giles.
A D—Josh G Wright.
Reporter—Geo N Harriss.
F Reporter—John L Dudley.
Treasurer—W A Wilson.
Chaplain—Rev. J B Craig.
Guide—C W McClamy.
Guardian—J P Williams.
Sentinel—J M McGowan.
Medical Examiner—Dr F W Potter.

All of the above are re-elections, with the exception of the Chaplain. The retiring Chaplain, Rev. C. M. Payne, declined a re-election. The officers elect will be installed on the first Monday in July, by D. G. D. Jno D. Taylor, assisted by G. G., N. Jacobi

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sealed Proposals

WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE POSTmaster at Wilmington, N. C., until the 5th of July for carrying the mail from July 16th to December 31st, 1881, six times a week from Wilmington to Wrightsville. Advertisement can be seen and information received at the Postoffice. jun 26-2t

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
U. S. LIFE SAVING SERVICE,
OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1881.

Proposals for the Construction of a Life-Saving Station at Cape Fear, N. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Thursday the 14th day of July, 1881, for the construction of a life-saving station at Cape Fear, N. C. Bidders will state in their proposals the time within which they will agree to have the building completed ready for occupancy.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $500, with two good and sufficient sureties conditioned that the bidder shall enter into contract without delay and give such bonds as security for the faithful performance thereof as may be required, if his bid be accepted; or by a deposit of $500 U. S. currency, or bonds, to be returned to unsuccessful bidders after the award of the contract, and to the successful bidder after his contract and bond therefor, shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Specifications and plans and forms of proposal, contract and bond, can be obtained at the office of the Collectors of Customs at Baltimore, Md., Norfolk, Va., Wilmington, N. C., and upon application to this office.

All proposals must be endorsed "Proposal for the construction of a Life-Saving Station at Cape Fear, N. C." and addressed to the General Superintendent, United States Life-Saving Service, Washington, D. C.

The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defects, if deemed for the best interests of the Government, is reserved.

S. I. KIMBALL,
General Superintendent.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co.

COMMENCING Sunday, JUNE 12, 1881, trains on this road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH.

3:10 P. M., Fast Mail daily, makes through connections for Savannah. Stops only at Petersburg. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Milford, Va. and Charleston.

11:55 A. M., THROUGH MAIL daily connecting for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah & Jacksonville. Stops at Stops, Chester, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff, on signal. Pullman Sleeper between New York and Charleston on this train.

5:30 P. M., Freight Daily (except Sunday).
6:15 A. M., Freight daily (except Sunday).

LEAVE PETERSBURG—NORTH.

4:15 A. M., Fast Mail daily. Stops only at Chester. Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Milford, Va.

8:30 A. M., Freight daily (except Sunday).
2:15 P. M., Through Mail daily connecting with Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west. Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester Chester and Centralia. Pullman Sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York.

6:30 P. M., Freight, daily (except Sunday.)

A direct four hours connection is made between Richmond and Norfolk, by trains leaving Richmond 11:50 A. M. and Norfolk 12:25 P. M.

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAINS leave Richmond at 9:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M. Leave Petersburg at 8:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M. every Sunday.

T. D. KLINE,
Superintendent.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. Agent.
June 26 tf

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILROAD,
GEN'AL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., May 28, 1881.

Excursion Tickets

TO ALL PLACES OF RESORT IN THE Mountain section of North and South Carolina, will be on sale at the offices of this Company, on and after June 1st, 1881.

Quick, continuous passenger service will be maintained from Wilmington to Charlotte.

Passengers leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M., connect at Charlotte during same evening, and Asheville next morning, at 9 o'clock.

For any information not applicable to any local [illegible]

F. W. CLARK, G. P. A.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1881.

The President has located his family, or a part of it, at the Elberon, a quiet Hotel about a mile and a half south of the West End Hotel. It is a charming place, looking out over a green lawn upon the ocean from which the cool breezes court the balconies and corridors of this charming summer residence, The President will stay a few days when he will return to Washington. Mrs. Garfield will stay during the season. The first lady of the land is already on the road to health and rides out nearly every day and lives in the delicious quiet of the rolling sea.

Col. E. B. C. Cash, of Camden, S. C., who killed W. M. Shannon in a duel for insulting his wife, as he confessed, was recently up for a new trial. Judge Cothran, the sitting Justice, charged that the law had never been abrogated, that the charge that the duel was fair was no defence, that the crime could not be condoned because Shannon participated in it, that the killing in a duel is murder and the penalty is death. After reading the testimony, and again charging the jury as to their duty, the jury withdrew, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

There has been for some months a very eccentric fellow, dispensing information concerning the south through the N. Y. *Tribune*, most of which nobody else had ever known. His epistolary habits were so peculiar that while he dated his letter, say, at Savannah, he wrote about New Orleans or Texas. His last letter, appearing in the *Tribune* of June 20, 1881, was dated "Danville, Va., April 7," while he said not a word about Danville, but talked very broadly about the rest of the world. The manner in which he dealt with facts was as odd as his manner of dating his letters. His accuracy of statement is far less accurate than that which fills the ponderous volumes of Mr. Jefferson Davis, ex-President, &c., in which he describes the *modus operandi* of the "Rise and Fall of the Confederate States." He asserts, in this Danville letter, though he cannot speak with "positive knowledge, and say that no disturbances or outrages have occurred recently in connection with politics in the regions which I have visited," "I mean merely to say that after talking with people of all classes, especially with negroes everywhere, the impression made upon my mind is very strong that there have been no political disturbances or outrages for several years." Then he proceeds to give the most approved version of those innocent and unsophisticated Bourbons who are fond of telling every northern man they see, that the only way to preserve order, and to prevent "brigandage —of theft under the forms of law," and the negroes from being "controlled by the unscrupulous politicians who are now, for the most part, the local leaders of the Republican party." This is the manner in which two political saints converse together.

SPECULATIONS ABOUT LIBERIA.

Commodore R. W. Shufeldt of our Navy has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the new Colonization Society giving his view in regard to this black Republic. That this officer is qualified from long periods of duty on the African coast, to give advice on the subject, there is not much doubt. At any rate his version of Liberian affairs is the most modern extant, and without troubling ourselves much as to the accuracy of the Commodore's statements, we will try to sketch his ideas.

He starts out with stating that it is a mistaken idea that the causes which produced this travesty on a Republic, are not as is generally believed, the enervating languor from the torrid suns, the deadly malarias which lurk in those jungles peopled with all sorts of venomous reptiles; the natural degeneracy of civilized races descended from Africans emigrating back, toward the barbarism that still exists in these jungles; the absolute inconsistency of those immigrants after a few months with self government; the absence of any spirit of enterprise in either agriculture or commerce or the mechanical arts, or the natural incapacity of the native African race, as has been said—or any of those various reasons heretofore assigned for the failure of the attempt to found this nation in Africa by the people of the United States.

He asserts that it is not true that the climate of Liberia is fatal to its prosperity, but that its great bars to advancement are: *First*, The rivalry of the great colony of Sierra Leone, backed by the British crown. *Second*, The great flood of Mahommedanism coming from the north and east of the Republic, with apparently irresistible force. *Third*, The absence of steam navigation and the consequent steady flow of emigration from Liberia; and *Fourth*, and last, the indifference of the United States, bound by the treaty stipulations which brought the new Republic into life, but forgotten in consequence of certain events which have occupied the public mind more exclusively than any other.

The conduct of Sierra Leone is so aggressive that it cannot be justified. It carries on a trade in Liberia in total disregard of their revenue laws. It is true that Liberia appealed to England when she ought to have appealed to the United States. The Commodore makes some startling and sad statements which will be new, we think, to the American public:

I do not wish to underrate the many kindnesses of the British government, and particularly of the British people, extended in earlier times towards this struggling colony. In the great effort made by England for the abolition of the slave trade on the west coast of Africa, Liberia was her moral ally at least, but times and conditions are changed, *and although the foreign slave trade has been abolished, yet it is a well established fact that domestic slavery exists, not only within Liberian territory, but throughout Africa, and to day contributes by its labor to the commerce on that continent from which England derives such immense profits.* The English philanthropist takes no note of this fact, while the colonial governments and the British merchants take advantage of the result. However lamentable, it is nevertheless true that Mahommedanism is carrying all before it in a religious point of view. It has already reached to within 150 miles of Sierra Leone and the capital of Liberia, establishing everywhere its fundamental dogmas of polygamy and slavery. To those who believe in a higher and purer religion this forebodes a struggle prolonged into centuries, for it is safe to predict that within the next half century the native tribes of Liberia itself will be converted to that faith, unless the Christian friends of the African race in this country and in Europe rouse themselves and determine to resist its encroachments.

He calls attention to the fact that while the United States has increased marvelously in wealth, it has totally neglected to cherish and protect this Republic which it founded. He says pointedly.

A steam line from New York or Baltimore via Madeira, the Canary Islands, the Cape de Verdes, Sierra Leone, and Monrovia, would not only prove remunerative at this time, but would rivet that country to this in such a way as not only to inure to our commercial advantage, but insure the progress and prosperity of Liberia.—One thing is certain—unless American capitalists can be found to build American ships for the purpose, but a few years, or perhaps months will elapse before the English merchants will embrace the opportunity and we shall have the mortification of seeing the English flag doing the work between America and her only colony, thus depriving us of the benefit of opening up a trade with Africa, the last and richest field left to the progressive merchant, as well as to the missionary. Livingstone has said that commerce and Christianity must go hand in hand in the proselyting of Africa. The people of the United States, therefore, whether actuated by a desire for gain or the establishment of good, are interested in the establishment of steam communication between the two countries.—Immediate and energetic attention to this fact will obviate the last and greatest bar to Liberian progress—the indifference of the people and the government of the United States to Liberian interests.

It ought, after all to be said, that considering the short time that Liberia has existed as a nation, it has in fact accomplished some things. more than 9,000 square miles of territory now contains more than 25,000 colonists from the United States, besides more than 700,000 of the native population which have yet resisted the incursions of the vices of Mahammedanism and made some approach towards a civilized condition, by driving back mostly before their agriculture, rude as it is, the boa constrictors, the wild elephants, the crocodiles and other reptiles and savage beasts, and cultivating their lands. This they have done in spite of the neglect which has fallen upon them from their founders and the competitions and rivalry of more powerful neighbors. Let our statesmen, even though late, consider the propriety of some improvement in the policy of the nation towards its only colony.

ANTI-PROHIBITION.

Every true Republican, who wishes his state, his people, and himself all happy and prosperous, should vote against prohibition. A better name for which would be proscription, in favor of druggists. The Legislature against the people in favor of the monopolists.

THE CHECHES

Should first declare the manufacturing and sale of liquor to be a sin before they ask the Legislature and people to make it a crime. Do not ask legislation on a question that they have not had the moral courage to grapple.

Captain S. A. Ashe, editor of the *Observer*, we suppose, is President of a prohibition club, and we expect John Williamson (if he would accept it) has been made Vice President. John might take the place as a good joke, but he certainly would feel injured by such association.

The Republican party has always claimed to be the party of equal rights, liberal principles and opposed to all proscription or class legislation. Therefore every Republican in the state ought, if he votes at all, to vote against prohibition.

The prohibitionists propose to allow druggists to sell liquor in North Carolina, but they do not propose to let the farmer manufacture his surplus fruit; druggists must send to other states and get the liquors to be sold to our people.

To the People of North Carolina,

Legislation enacted without the consent of the governed, for the pupose of making our state government and the municipal government thereunder, absolutely un-Democratic, by taking power from THE PEOPLE and bestowing it upon a limited number of citizens who are not responsible to the voting masses for their position of honor, trust and profits, is in direct opposition to American ideas of representative government. Republicans have bitterly opposed the engrafting of these principles on our system of government as contrary to the genius and spirit of a free people. This opposition will not cease until this fungus growth on our Constitution and in our laws has been torn up by the roots.

In approval of past attacks upon the rights and privileges of the people, the Legislature at its recent session passed a bill to prohibit the manufacture, purchase and sale of spirituous and malt liquors in this state, and submitted the ratification or rejection of said bill to a vote of the people. This bill is in fatal conflict with section seven of the bill of rights of our State Constitution, which declares that—

"No man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services."

In the teeth of this section this bill proposes to take the liquor traffic from the many and create a monopoly by putting it in the hands of a few persons as described in the bill. Without regard to the abuse proposed to be remedied, the means whereby that end is to be attained, by the approval of this bill, is at war with Republican principles. Class legislation of this kind must be opposed and beaten down at every step. There is no middle ground.

This bill, also in conflict with Section one, Article 2, of our state Constitution, which declares that—

"The legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches both dependent on the people, to-wit: a Senate and House of Representatives."

This bill a cowardly effort on the part of the late General Assembly to remove the responsibility imposed upon them by this section of the Constitution, to the people *en masse*. It is a dangerous precedent. Whenever Legislatures hereafter shall be afraid to assume the constitutional responsibility of some doubtful political question, they will cite legislative action upon this bill as a precedent, and then shift the responsibility attaching to them as custodians of Supreme Legislative power in the state, and submit the question to a vote of the people.—This will be a growing evil, and will soon change our American representative government, which has rendered possible, with universal suffrage, the protection of life, liberty and property, and the permanence of government, to such Democracies as have fallen one after another under the new system, which is the French system, and which in that country has invariably terminated in despotism and empire.

This bill, if approved, will confiscate every apple and peach orchard in North Carolina; and every vineyard where the wine juice is converted into brandy. It will render it impossible in parts of the state remote from railroads, for the farmers to ship their grain to market. For it is impossible for them, with our imperfect system of transportation, to compete with the cheap grain of the north and northwest. They can only market their surplus grain by converting it into spirits. It will take away this vast industry from OUR OWN PEOPLE and transfer it to other states of the Union.

Wherever this system of legislation has been tried, it has been proved a lamentable failure and an injury to the people. It is a work of fanatics and not of statesmen.

This bill, if ratified, will not diminish the consumption of spirits, but will deprive the state, counties, cities and towns, of revenue derived from this source, and will therefore increase the rate of taxation on real estate and other species of personal property.

The penal clause of the bill will fill up our courts with an immense number of trivial misdemeanors, and greatly add to the expense of the several counties, and aggravate the burdens of a people already taxed to their full capacity.

This question was not discussed before the people at the election of last year, and no such radical revolution, as proposed by this bill, in our system, should have been pressed upon the people before it had been thoroughly canvassed by their candidates for the Legislature.

For these reasons this Committee cannot refrain from opposing the ratification of this bill. These are sufficient without considering that the manufacture, purchase and sale of liquor is legalized by the United States and all the states of the Union. North Carolina people have been taught to believe that the right to manufacture, purchase, and sell liquor, is not to be infringed upon by repressive legislation. Every Congress has been importuned to remove the tax on brandy and to lessen the tax on whiskey, because our people would be pecuniarily benefitted thereby. Sumptuary restraint by legislation is contrary to Republican principle. The abuse of liquor must be remedied and corrected by moral influence and police control—not by legislation. The general government with a large number of revenue officers and stringent laws cannot entirely suppress illicit distillation. That which leaves a man free to exercise his judgment and then convince his reason, will speedily and thoroughly attain the end sought. But legislation which says —"you shall not"—and substitutes force and compulsion for reason and moral influence is in opposition to our governmental system, and must be opposed by all legitimate means, and promptly rebuked.

The question must now be decided at the polls. Republicans in every township must organize and poll a full vote against this bill as the only means of condemning class legislation and to prevent the creation of a powerful monopoly of druggists, apothecaries and physicians, which is always dangerous in a government like ours, and should be prevented in the outset. When this has been done, Republicans will be ready to aid in regulating the sale of liquor in such manner as will remedy and correct as many abuses growing out of the use of liquor as can be remedied and corrected by legislation; abuses not corrected by this means, being left to those influences of society which are more powerful and more effective of moral purposes than a thousand pages of repressive statutes, bristling all over with fines and penalties for statutory misdemeanors which have been and always will be winked at and condoned by the general public—as one species of violation of law which owes its criminality to frailties incident to human nature.

By order of the Republican State Executive Committee.

J. J. MOTT, Chairman.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

The National Temperance Convention in session at Saratoga, of which Gov. Jarvis, of N. C.; Miller, of Va.; Maj. B. D. Townsend, S. C.; E. L. Middlinger, Ga.; Rev. J. L. Rogers, Fla.; Miss E. F. Griffin, Ala.; Gen. Alexander Stuart, Miss.; Rev. John Pipes, La.; E. L. Dahoney, Tex.; Prof. Dodds, Tenn.; in a long series of resolutions insisting on the duty of total abstinence, recommending the instruction of children with regard to the effects of alcohol considered from a scientific stand-point, urging that churches work more actively in the good cause, condemning the sale of liquor on the Sabbath day, recommending the use of unfermented wines for sacramental purposes, calling attention to the responsible relations of the National Government to the liquor traffic, asking for an amendment to the Federal Constitution which shall forever prohibit the manufacture and sale of all brewed, fermented or distilled beverages throughout the land, and insisting that the government make total abstinence a condition of appointment in the public service.

It is our opinion that Gov. Jarvis, and some of the rest of them, will find this sort of a Jordan a hard road to travel.

In the House of Commons the bill for the abolition of capital punishment was rejected by a vote of 175 to 89. During the debate a very general feeling was expressed in favor of the classification of the various degrees of murder, as in America.

J. R. Dodge, of the Agricultural Dept., reports that Kentucky produces 36 per cent of all the tobacco of the United States. The average yield per acre is shown to be 731 pounds, varying from 1,597 pounds in Massachusetts to 471 pounds in North Carolina. This variation in the rate of yield, the report states, is due in differing degree to the use or neglect of fertilizers, the habit of growth of different varieties, and the vicissitudes of seasons. The following shows, in round numbers, the total product in 1880: Kentucky, 171,000,000 pounds; Virginia, 80,000,000 pounds; Pennsylvania, 37,000,000 pounds; Ohio, 35,000,000 pounds; Tennessee, 29,000,000 pounds; North Carolina, 27,000,000 pounds; Maryland, 26,000,000 pounds; Connecticut, 14,000,000 pounds; Missouri, 12,000,000 pounds; Wisconsin, 11,000,000 pounds; Indiana, 9,000,000 pounds; New York, 6,500,000 pounds; Massachusetts, 5,000,000 pounds; Illinois, 4,000,000 pounds; West Virginia, 2,000,000 pounds.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that strenuous efforts are being made to find connecting links of evidence in order to give more unity to the trials of the numerous important political prisoners which must be held next autumn. The fortresses and prisons are crowded. It is observed in official circles that Russia cannot possibly make such an exhibition of herself before the world as to try a thousand or two of political offenders, and as something must be done with all these prisoners, to make room for others, the only way to dispose of them quietly and expeditiously is by a system of administrative deportation, which General Melikoff, the late Minister of the Interior, sought to abolish.

The financial firm of Baring Bros., and Humbolt & Co., have taken the Italian loan of $80,000,000, by the aid of a powerful French syndicate.

Commodore Nutt, "the smallest man in the world," was 37 years old when he died, was the son of Rodney Nutt of Manchester, N. H., who was over six feet in height, and weighed 270 pounds.

Mr. H. Grady writes to the Atlanta Constitution that the profits of Jeff. Davis on his book for the first year's sales undoubtedly will be as much as $100,000.

Personal.

Secretary Blaine and family will go to Augusta, Maine, next week, where they will spend the warm season.

Mrs. Senator Logan has been suffering for several days from what her physicians fear may be a renewal of the attack that prostrated her in Washington last spring.

Miss M. M. Gillett, a Wisconsin woman, has been appointed a notary public for the District of Columbia.—She has the honor of being the first lady notary ever appointed by a President of the United States.

Mr. Longfellow called the compass plant, in "Evangeline" "delicate," and when some one told him that the plant was a large, coarse, rough leaved shrub, he substituted "vigorous" for "delicate" in the later editions of the poem.

Ex-Vice-President Schuyler Colfax has written a letter to John T. Lewis, strongly approving his nomination and course in Virginia, and stating that the western Republicans approve the coalition between the Mahone party and the Republican in Virginia.

General Farre, the Franco Minister of War, explained to the Chamber of Deputies that the sole object of the Tunisian expedition was to protect the Algerian frontier. The chamber unanimously voted the grant of 14,000,000 francs for the cost of the expedition.

John Howard Payne, author of "Home Sweet Home," died while American Consul to Tunis, and was buried in the Protestant cemetery in that city. The English chaplain at Tunis taking advantage of the public attention directed to that point, is raising subscriptions for a memorial window in the Church of St. Augustine to the poet.

Mrs. Stanley Matthews is a much younger sister of Mrs. Watterson, the mother of Henry Watterson, of the Courier Journal, and the two are tenderly attached. She is a notably handsome woman with prematurely white hair, worn in graceful puffs on her forehead. She is idolized by her husband, as are also their three daughters whom he pleasantly calls his "Three Graces."

It is pleasant to those who have observed the progress of Washington in the beauty of her parks, to say what is the truth, that the chief credit is due to Gen. O. E. Babcock for those beautiful squares. Now that there is a falling off in the exquisite taste which Gen. Babcock showed in those adornments to landscape scenery, people miss his rare taste the more.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., June 17, 1881.

EDITOR WILMINGTON POST:

SIR: A few days ago the following item appeared in the Washington papers:

"Prof. Wiley Lane, of Howard University, will go soon to spend a short time in visiting his father in Elizabeth City, N. C., after which he will spend most of the summer vacation in traveling in different parts of the south, probably in North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, in the interest of the University. His object will be to diffuse more general information about Howard University, to show the advantages of student life in Washington, and to increase the number of students at the University."

In pursuance of the plan here suggested, please allow me space in your columns to state the outline of my route: I shall leave here on Monday next, June 20th, and shall be in Richmond, Va., Sunday, June 27th; in Lynchburg, Sunday, July 3rd; in Charlotte, N. C., July 10th; in Greenville, S. C., July 17th; in Columbia, July 24th; in Charleston, Aug. 1st; in Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th; and in Raleigh, Aug. 15th, whence I shall go to Norfolk and end the work of the summer. I shall be at these points on the Sundays named, and in the week days shall visit all the important towns easily accessible from them. Having been several years a student at the University, and two years an instructor, I am well prepared to give all needed information respecting it. I hope to have the assistance of all friends of education and advancement to facilitate my efforts in this important mission. Besides my special object, I shall be glad to see and talk with any worthy young men who desire to study theology, preparatory for the gospel ministry. Mail directed to me at the places and dates indicated above, will reach me.

WILEY LANE.

Prejudice Kills.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had poohed at for two years, before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."—The Parents.—*Telegram.*

Associate Justice Clifford has much improved, so far as physical health is concerned, since he returned to his home in Maine. His memory is still defective, and he gives no sign of proposing to resign his seat in the United States Supreme Court.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT } WILMINGTON, N. C., May. 24, 1881. }

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after MAY 25th the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER AND EXPRESS TRAIN.

Daily except Sundays.

No. 1 { Leave Wilmington.....9.45 A M / Arrive at Charlotte at.....6 45. P M

No. 2 { Leave Charlotte at.....9.45 A M / Arrive at Wilmington at 6.45 P M

Trains No. 1 and 2, stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

These trains make close connection at Charlotte with trains No. 3 and 4 for Cleveland Springs and all points on Shelby Division.

PASSENGER, MAIL AND FREIGHT.

No. 5. { Leave Wilmington at.....5:00 P. M / Arrive at Hamlet at.....1:20 A. M / " Charlotte at.....5:10 A. M

No. 6. { Leave Charlotte at.....7:30 P. M / Arrive at Hamlet at.....1:20 A. M / " Wilmington at.....9:30 A. M

No. 5 Train is Daily except Sunday, but no connection to Raleigh on Saturday.

No. 6 Train is Daily except Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

No. 3. { Leave Charlotte.....7:00 P. M / Arrive at Shelby.....10:30 P. M.

No. 4. { Leave Shelby.....5:30 A. M / Arrive at Charlotte.....9:00 A. M

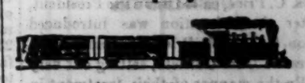
Trains Nos. 5 and 6 make close connection at Hamlet to and from Raleigh, except as above.

Through Sleeping Cars between Raleigh and Charlotte.

Trains No. 1 and 2 make connection at Charlotte with A., T. & O. R. R., arriving at Statesville same evening, and connecting then with W. N. C. R. R. for Asheville and all points on W. N. C. R. R.

W. Q. JOHNSON,
may 29 tf General Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 27, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after November 28th, 1880, at 4:45 p. m., Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street
Depot, at.....6:40 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at.....12:40 P. M
Leave Weldon at.....3:40 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St.
Depot at.....9:55 P. M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 43 North and 44 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street
Depot at.....5:03 P M
Arrive at Weldon.....1:42 A M
Leave Weldon.....3:20 M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street
Depot.....10:10 P M

Train No. 40 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Burgaw, South Washington, Magnolia, Mt. Olive, Goldsboro, Wilson, Rocky Point, Enfield and Halifax.

Train No. 49 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

NIGHT PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS Trains, Daily—Nos. 45 North and 42 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street
Depot, at.....4.13 P. M.
Arrive at Weldon at.....1.15 A M
Leave Weldon daily, at.....1 43 A M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street
Depot, at.....8.20 A. M

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 6:30 P. M. Daily, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:00 A. M. Returning leave Tarboro at 9.30 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8.30 P. M.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 45 runs via Richmond and Washington, and makes close connection daily to Richmond, and daily except Saturday nights for all points north of Richmond.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

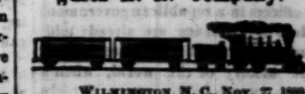
All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
nov 29-tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.



WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 27, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 28, 1880, at 2.45 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

DAY PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS Trains, Daily—Nos. 42 West and 43 East.

Leave Wilmington.....9 00 A. M
Arrive at Florence.....1.45 P. M
Leave Florence.....3.45 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington.....7.45 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily) Nos. 47 West and 48 East.

Leave Wilmington.....10 25 P M
Leave Florence.....3.01 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction.....6.00 A. M
Arrive at Columbia.....6 10 A. M
Leave Columbia.....10.00 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction.....10 20 P. M
Leave Florence at.....2.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington.....6.30 A M

This Train stops only at Brinkley's, Whiteville, Flemington, Fair Bluff, Marion, Florence, Timmonsville, Hagerville, Sumter, Camden Junction and Eastern.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on C. C. & A. R. R., C. C. & A. R. R. to Aiken, Augusta, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on trains 47 and 48.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
nov29-tf

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC.—(WHITE.)

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F & A M, meet last Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Lodge 319, F & A M, meets 1st Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Concord Chapter No 1, R A M, meets 3d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Council No. 4, R and O M, meet 2d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K T, meets 2d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Carolina Lodge 2d, meet 1st and 3d Mondays in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

I. O. O. F.

Cape Fear Lodge No 2, meets every Tuesday evening.

Orion Lodge No 47, meets every Wednesday evening.

Campbell Encampment No. 1, meets 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month.

Rebecca Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 2d and 4th Thursday evening of each month.

O. K. S. B.

Manhattan Lodge No 158, meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p m

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Cornelius Harnett Council No 231, meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month. The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Stonewall Lodge No. 1, Meets every Monday at Castle Hall, on Third street.

Germania Lodge No. 4, meets every Thursday evening at Castle Hall.

Endowment Rank No. 221, meet 2d Friday in each month, at Castle Hall.

I. O. R. M.

Wyoming Tribe No. 6, meets every Tuesday evening, at their Hall on Princess between front and Second streets.

MASONIC—(COLORED.)

Mt. Nebo Lodge meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, on Sixth between Walnut and Red Cross streets.

Giblem Lodge, meet 2d and 4th Monday in each month, corner Eighth and Princess streets.

G. U. O. O. F.

Free Love Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month, corner Dock and Water sts

Gol en Lyre Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner Market and Water streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARYLAND EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,

54 Saratoga St., Baltimore Md.

The Board of Directors take this opportunity of informing the public of the superior advantages of this Institution to patients suffering from Eye and Ear affections. The Institution has been in operation for the past twelve years, and is most centrally located, two doors below St. Paul's church. Indigent patients will find admission, free of charge. By order of the Board of Directors. G. W. DOBBIN, President.

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Dec 13-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons visiting Wrightsville Beach on excursions, would do well to call on Henry McDowell for pleasure boats and dinner. He is always on hand.

June 20 tf.

IMPORTANT TO AGENTS.—THE LIFE OF GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD.

By his personal friend, MAJOR BUNDY, Editor of N. Y. Mail, is the only edition to which Gen. Garfield has given personal attention or data. Beautifully illustrated, printed and bound. "The best."—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. "The fastest."—N. Y. Herald. "The most useful, sensible and satisfactory."—N. Y. Tribune. Full length steel portrait by Hall, from a picture taken expressly for this work. Active Agents Wanted. Liberal terms. Send 10c at once for complete outfit. A. S. BARNES & CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York. 4w

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1881.

COTTON.

We make the following clippings from that unfailing source, the "COTTON" of New York.

There is to be a display of cotton manufactures and cotton machinery in Boston. The Institute has now three-quarters of the eight acres of land taken up.

There are strikes in Biddeford, and the strikers demand 15 per cent increase.

Mr. Bourne, the new agent of the Stark Corporation, Manchester, N. H., is expected soon.

The tax bill of the Cocheco at Dover for 1881 is $19,916 50.

Six moneyed men of Portsmouth have bought the Kearsarge Mill, and will hold it as for sale at a low figure to anybody who will buy and run it.

The Salmon Falls has paid a four per cent dividend.

Among the 24 Companies and Corporations noticed in the *Cotton* in Massachusetts, the Freeman Print Works at North Adams are running at their fullest capacity, Hamilton Mill, Amesbury, changed 60,000 spindles to cotton, American Linen Company, Fall River, shares whose par value is $400, are held at $1,250, Hamilton Mills, Lowell, 12 new boilers, Globe Print Works, Fall River, turned on fine, wide goods, capital $600,000, and 40,000 spindles, &c., &c.

In Rhode Island, Ashway, Lauredale, fire, total loss.

New knitting mill at Schenectady, ready for business.

In Philadelphia, hostery, 1,200 hands, new building 100x50 and five stories.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Naomi Falls Manufacturing Company and Randleman Manufacturing Company, High Point, are both managed by the same superintendents, and are on the same class of work. In the Naomi Falls Mill the carding is done by the Foss & Pevey cards, while in the Randelman Mill top-flat cards are used. In the former it is said that they get two yards of cloth per day per loom more than in the latter, and, in consequence, the Randelman cards await a purchaser.

A new yarn mill is being built at Graham by the Messrs. Holt, owners of the Carolina Cotton Mills. The plans and machinery are by the Lowell Machine Shop, Lowell, Mass., including 16 Foss & Pevey under-flat cotton cards.

The Enterprise Factory, owned by Cole, Lambert & Moffit, situated on Deep River, in Randolph county, was burned to the ground last week. The loss, it is understood, will reach $25,000, and there was a partial insurance. The proprietors are active young men, and will doubtless continue in the business.

In South Carolina nearly a column of "valuable manufacturing property" for sale. It is all advertising, but one plucky fellow, D. James Winn, President Belmont Cotton Factory, Sumter, has placed an order at the Lowell Machine Shop for 2,500 spindles.

Georgia is lively. Augusta has now the following factories in its limits or within a few miles, all of which, however, may be counted as properly belonging to it: Augusta Factory, 25,000 spindles; Enterprise, 30,000; Globe Mills, 5,000; J. B. Connelly's Mill, 1,500; Summerville Mills, 4,000; Sibley Mills, 30,000; Graniteville Factory, 33,000; Langley Mills, 11,000; McCoy's Mill, 1,000—total, 140,000 spindles. To these may be added the King Mill, with 30,000 spindles, making a grand total of 170,000 spindles. These mills have a total capital of $5,235,000, and when the Sibley and King Mills are completed will employ about 5,000 operatives. As a general rule there are five persons dependent upon each operative, and the mills named would, therefore, have about 25,000 people dependent upon them. The Sibley and King Mills will thus add fully 10,000 to the population. The subscriptions obtained by the committee of King Manufacturing Company in three days amounted to $219,000.

There are five factories which are about to start.

Alabama—Not much.

In Mississippi, "Boston firm," estimate, "it is thought," &c., but the Mississippi Mill, at Wesson, makes a profit of 30 per cent.

Texas "agitating" a cotton mill; Tennessee, orders out by Fred. B. Dallas for a 4,000 spindle yarn mill.

The papers in the case of the Whittaker court martial will be examined by Judge Advocate General Swain, who will then submit them through the Secretary of War to the President.—Until the President acts upon the case no announcement will be made as to the result of the court martial. It is understood that the court finds Whittaker guilty of assaulting himself, and recommends his dismissal from the Military Academy.

"Are you a good rider?" asked the liveryman. "I am," answered the customer; and just then the horse reared, then stood on his fore feet and kicked at the clouds, and the customer finished his remark from the hay rack, saying, "See how easily I get off."

THE ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

Less than two years ago the Jeannette sailed. With [illegible] of the safety of the Jeannette the Rodgers and Alliance left San Francisco on Thursday bound for Wrangell Land. In 1820 and 1824 Wrangell approached "extensive high land" north of Siberia. The Jeannette was last seen by whalers abreast of the eastern shore of Wrangell Land. In 1867 Capt. Long reported land north of Greenland, which he was satisfied might support human beings, and whose shores were covered with vegetation.

Mr. Brooks of San Francisco giving a sketch of some previous expeditions, speaks of a German, named Capt. Dollman who claims that he twice landed on Wrangell Land, on the 17th and 18th of August 1866, and saw "several polar bears" and moss, grass and field flowers. These statements are denied by Father Damon of Honolulu, who is authority as to any vessels coming from the Arctic.

Plover island has been cut out of the United States Navy charts by the Hydrographic Bureau. Admiral John Rogers, when in the Vincennes, on the United States exploring expedition of 1855, landed upon Herald Island and from its top saw no signs of Plover Island, but Professor Davidson ascribed this to a false horizon. Such phenomena he had himself observed in Santa Barbara Channel, off the coast of California, where he had seen islands lifted above the horizon that belonged 1,000 feet below it. He had also seen the reverse when a rock in Santa Barbara channel disappeared to his view owing to the aerial phenomena of a false horizon, which again appeared later in the day when this false horizon broke away.

When Captain Fillebrown, on the John Rogers' United States exploring expedition, of 1855, failed to see Plover Island the weather was good, and he was of the impression that the island did not exist. Captain Kellett in 1849, in the British ship Herald, says he made out Plover island in dirty weather, and also discovered Herald island and shoal, saw the tops of high mountains, on what has since been made out to be Wrangell Land. Captains Thomas and Williams say Plover island is a low pyramidal hillock, from which the low coast tends west-northwest and west-southwest, stretching as a very extended plain of very low land far toward the Kellet Mountains. In 1867 Alaska had an unusual rain fall of twenty-three inches in July, which weather melted large bodies of ice, and an equal rainfall here would furnish all needed nourishment to vegetation. They did not attempt to land, for the entire coast or beach line was bordered with pack ice.

The general opinion seemed to be that Capt. Dallmann's statement was clouded with doubt, and the hope was generally expressed that either the Jeannette or the Rogers or both should bring back information concerning Wrangell Land that would settle all disputes.

Queen Victoria is said to have been greatly affected by the Victoria steamboat disaster in Canada, and regards it as an omen of evil. The Princess Alice in England, September, 1880, on the Thames at London, met with the fate of the Victoria, and hundred of lives were lost. Before the year was out the Princess Alice, the Queen's second daughter, and her youngest child were laid away in the grave. The Canadian steamer was named after Victoria herself, or her first born, the Crown Princess of Germany.

Asociate Justice Clifford has much improved, so far as physical health is concerned, since he returned to his home in Maine. His memory is still defective, and he gives no sign of proposing to resign his seat in the United States Supreme Court.

The Knoxville and Augusta Railroad Company was reorganized at Knoxville, Tenn., with a capital of $1,000,000. The new company will complete the road from its present terminus to the Tennessee and North Carolina line.

Haunted Me.

A workingman says: "Debt, poverty and poverty haunted me for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did no good. I was completely discouraged until one year ago, by the advice of my parter, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use and, in month we were all well, and none of us have been sick a day since; and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost."—*Christian Advertiser.*

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Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

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SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

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No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequalled.

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nov 23—1

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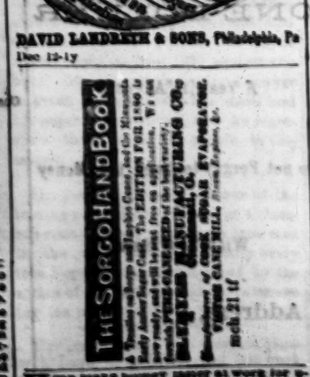
Dec 12-1y



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Epilepsy,
Head Troubles,
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New York City, Oct. 25, 1880. jun 26-4t

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april 26-4w

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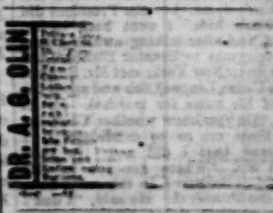

$10 A MONTH to those who will take agency and help introduce our new Family Knitting Machine. Sells at sight to every family. Address W. A. WILSON & CO. Manufacturers, 22 Home way, New York. apr 26-6w

New Jewelry Establishment.

J. L. WINNER, NO. 2, N. FRONT Street, Wilmington, N. C.

I propose to inform the public that by a personal purchase of choice, jewelry and Christmas goods, and also by the latest market news, any work sent to him by mail will be promptly attended to. apl 11 3m

ALBANY.

On Monday the voting was indecisive, and many members absent.

The Conklingites filibustered against a second vote on Tuesday. Thirteen "Independent" Republicans held a conference in the evening with no result. Twenty-four Conkling men held a conference the same evening. Mr. Conkling spoke for about an hour. The attendance of the aministration members was good, enthusiastic and unanimous on the question of voting not to adjourn nor for Conkling or Platt.

On Wednesday the vote in joint convention for a successor to Mr. Conkling was as follows: Jacobs 52, Conkling 32, Wheeler 40, Lapham 23, Cornell 2, Folger 1, Bradley 1 Rogers 1. No choice

The vote to fill the vacancy for the long term was as follows: Platt 26, Kernan 53, Depew 52, Cornell 8, Crowley 7, Wheeler 3, Bliss 1, Tremain 1, Lapham 3, Roger 1. No choice.

The convention then proceeded to vote again. At the conclusion of the roll-call Senator Fowler arose and said that it had been given out that votes cast for John C. Jacobs were void, and in view of the fact that such may be the decision of the convention and thus an election be forced, at the request of Senator Jacobs he would change his vote to Clarkson N. Potter. It was decided to recall the names of the Democratic members, and they voted for various candidates. The combined vote stood as follows: Conkling 32, S. D. Bateman 1, Wheeler 50, S. S. Cox 2, Jacobs 12, W. C. Kingsley 1, C. N. Potter 7, H. W. Slocum 1, John Kelly 3, A. S. Howell 3, Horatio Seymour 3, Cornell 2, Bliss 2, Lapham 16, Peckham 4, Folger 1, H. O. Thompson 1, Bradley 3, S. J. Tilden 1, J R Westbrooke 1, Erasmus Corning 2, Graves 1, Daniel 1, Parker 3.

At the Democratic caucus at 2 p. m. Senator Jacobs withdrew his name as candidate for the reason that Governor Cornell would declare the Democratic vote void, cast for him. Agreed to.

Another vote was then taken, with the following results: Clarkson N. Potter 30, Erastus Corning 17, Bradley, 1.

On motion, the nomination of Potter was made unanimous.

Senator Jacobs moved the appointment of a committee of five and that no pairs be recognized that do not meet the approval of the committee. The motion was adopted and a committee appointed by the chair.

Mr. Spinola moved that every motion for the final adjournment of the Legislature be voted for by the Democrats as a unit.

This motion was also adopted and the caucus then ajourned.

MORE INSUFFICIENT VOTERS FOR SENATORS—THE BRIBERY INVESTIGATION—EXAMINATION OF JOHN I. DAVENPORT.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

ALBANY, June 23.—The following is the vote for Senator in the place of Mr. Conkling—Wheeler 50, Potter 53, Conkling 32, Cornell 1, Lapham 17, Folger 1, Hoskins 1. No choice.

The vote for Senator to succeed Mr. Platt were as follows—Depew 53, Kernan 53, Platt 28, Cornell 8, Wheeler 1, Crowley 8, Lapham 4, Tremain 1. No choice.

The Convention then proceeded to another vote as follows:

For the Conkling vacancy—Wheeler 50, Potter 53, Conkling 32, Lapham 17, Folger 1, Hoskins 2. No choice.

For the Platt Vacancy—Depew 52, Kernan 53, Platt 27, Cornell 7, Crowley 6, Hoskins 5, Tremain 1, Lapham 13. No choice.

The Convention then adjourned.

The Bribery Investigating Committee to-day examined Jos. Tillinghast, of the New York Central Railroad, as to the disposition made of certain large sums of money which have recently passed through his hands, and C. P. Ingersoll, of Chautauqua county, as to remarks made to him by Bradley, to the effect that he (Bradley) had got tired of voting for Conkling and Platt and would thereafter vote for Depew. Nothing of importance was elicited.

John I. Davenport was then called, and testified as follows: I went to Washington in May to see about a case wherein I had been retained. At the breakfast table in Willard's Hotel, Washington, the question of the marshalship was brought up and the names of Hugh Gardner and Col. Erhardt were mentioned in connection therewith. After breakfast I went to the President's house, the Postmaster General being present with me. The President asked me who would be a good man for the office of marshal in New York. I replied that I could not say. He asked, "How about Mr. Knox?" I said his appointment would be an excellent one. The President asked me to see Mr. Knox at the Arlington. I did so, and talked an hour with him; but Mr. Knox insisted he did not want it; had no acquaintance with politics and feared it would interfere with professional business. Finding him unwilling to accept it, Judge Gardner and Col. Erhardt's names were again brought up, following to my suggestion, Senator Strahan's name. I went back to the White House and found the President busily engaged, but he came out in the library, and after telling him about the refusal of Mr. Knox, I mentioned Mr. Strahan's name; but the President did not know him. I went back to Mr. Knox, and after talking awhile I sent that telegram to Senator Strahan and came on to New York; met Mr. Strahan at the Union League Club and asked the use of his name for marshal. Mr. S. said, "Do you know whether Conkling and Platt are to be candidates?" I answered that I did not. He then asked me, "Where are you in this fight?" I answered, in this issue I am with the President. He said, "I don't know whether either gentlemen will be a candidate, but I don't desire to be embarrassed." He asked if this offer could be held over till after the settlement of the U. S. Senatorship. I replied, no; I must have an answer immediately. I told him that of course he would be expected to vote against Conkling and Platt. He wanted to consult with Judge Gardner that night, and give me an answer in the morning. I agreed to this, and in the morning he telegraphed that he would not accept the place. I received a telegram about 2 o'clock that morning, from Henry E. Knox, at Washington, asking me to suggest some name if Senator Strahan would not accept.

The House Committee then took a recess.

STATE NEWS.

The Raleigh *Farmer and Mechanic* reprimands Gov. Jarvis for his silence when he knew that the W. N. C. Railroad had passed out of the hands of Best & Co. Col. A. B. Andrews is to be President and is to have the track ready for the iron to Paint Rock by October.

Monroe *Express:* We are reliably informed that a coach whip snake was seen a few days ago at the fifteen mile post on the Morgan's Ford road, which it is thought, was at least twelve inches in circumference and twenty feet long. The same snake, it is supposed was seen in the same neighborhood last year.

The Durham *Recorder* says that Col. W. E. Cameron, the Readjuster and Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia on the Mahone ticket, is a son of Walker A. Cameron, formerly of Hillsboro, and adds that he is a man of fine talent, a brilliant speaker and an accomplished writer.

Goldsboro *Messenger:* The Masons expect to have a grand time on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the new building, which is for the exclusive use of the male orphans and their teachers. The girls and their teachers are to have the use of the present building. The new building is to be 90 feet long and three stories high. There are one hundred and sixty-eight orphans now in the Asylum, and a number of applications on hand for admission of others.

Asheville *News:* The Commencement of the Asheville Female College opened on Sunday with a sermon from the Rev. Dr. Kennedy. The regular exercises took place on Tuesday, when the diplomas were awarded. The President of the college is the Rev. Mr. Atkins.——They had an anti-prohibition meeting in Asheville on Saturday week at which Hon. S. V. Lusk presided. Capt. Natt. Atkinson made a long speech, and strong resolutions were adopted.

The *North Carolinian* says:

The advocates of the railroad have always contended that its building and completion would largely benefit Elizabeth City and would help all classes. The work commenced, and at once money began to circulate and times improved. With the prosecution of the work the good effects became more and more manifest—radiating in all directions and helpfully influencing all vocations. Nor with its completion are these effects diminishing, but, on the other hand, they are increasing, and everybody is feeling it! And these facts are spiking the guns of the obstructists, for the people see that every prediction made by the votaries of Progress are being realized. It inspire faith and confidence.

The Raleigh *Banner:* Col. A. W. Shaffer's map of Raleigh which is now complete and ready for sale, is as near perfection as anything of the kind we ever saw. At the cost of much time and labor, Col. Shaffer has performed a service to our people which they should not be slow in appreciating in the right way. Every family in the city should have one of these remarkably accurate and beautifully executed maps of our city. One should be in each of our schools, and we hope will be. Our school children are amazingly ignorant of the geography of their own city, county and state.

Laurinburg *Enterprise:* Mr. H. Behrends, the contractor, commenced building the round house for the C. C. R. R. Shops at this place in the early part of last week. This building is to be constructed of timber, with rock base, and will be 125 feet from centre to circumference, 26 feet high in front and 14 feet high in rear; will be ventilated by 28 windows, and will have circular doors.——The schedule on the C. C. Railroad has been slightly changed again. The mail train from Charlotte passes this place at 11 o'clock, a. m. while the train from Wilmington does not pass here until about 2 o'clock, p. m.——Mr. Frank Bishop, for several years Postmaster at Shoe Heel, has been removed. The cause of Mr. Bishop's removal was his affiliation with the Democrats, and the cause of Mr. Smith's appointment, (so far as the *Enterprise* can learn,) is that he "flopped over to the Republicans." *Good sense! Ed.*

Apropos. A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says that the attitude of the Bourbon element is no conundrum, but that the attitude of the Administration towards Mahone is a conundrum to the bitter Bourbons. He saw a native Republican the other day and asked him how he stood: Said he, "I am a Republican; have been here fourteen years, and the only bright prospect ahead for those of us who live here is through the Mahone movement. It is the only thing that can break up Bourbonism. No northern man can come here and be a Democrat. It is impossible. I have known plenty of them, but they all have to be Republicans. They are driven into it by the intolerance and hatred of the Bourbons." The correspondent says that if the Administration will help Mahone break down the Bourbons, it will be a day worth praying for.

DEMOCRATS AND BONDS.

The Democrats have had so much to say about the Republicans stealing bonds that were issued by the Republican Convention and Legislature of 1868 and 1869, that we publish below the names of the DEMOCRATS and Republicans who received and used said bonds. This will be kept standing for the future in this paper.

The following, who received bonds, were DEMOCRATS:

R. H Cowan,	$ 2,000,000
W. J. Hawkins,	3,200,000
Geo. W. Swepson,	6,666,000
Wm. Johnson,	2,000,000
E. Belo,	1,440,000
P. Mallett,	500,000
J. B. Stubbs,	450,000
Total,	$16,256,000

Those below were Republicans:

Dr. Wm. Sloan,	$2,000,000
A. J. Jones,	1,500,000
Total,	$3,500,000

For every Dollar received by a Republican, a DEMOCRAT got FIVE.

BISHOP LYMAN'S APPOINTMENTS.—May 26, Ascension Day, St. John's, Wilmington.

May 27, Friday, p m, St. Mark's, Wilmington.

May 29, Sunday, a m, St. James', Wilmington.

May 29, Sunday, p m, St Paul's, Wilmington.

May 31, Tuesday, Clinton.

June 1, Wednesday, Faison.

June 2, Thursday, Smithville.

June 5, Whitsunday, Fayetteville, Ordination.

June 17, Friday, Wilson.

June 19, Sunday, Rocky Mount, Consecration.

June 20, Monday, Halifax.

June 21, Tuesday, Scotland Neck.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS—For the Wilmington District, Methodist E. Church, South, 1881:

(Second round.)

Wilmington, at Fifth st,	April 23-24
Wilmington, Front st,	April 30, May 1
Smithville,	May 7- 8
Brunswick, at Zion,	May 14-15
Topsail, at Herring's Chapel,	May 21-22
Onslow, at Gum Branch,	May 28-29
Clinton,	June 4- 5
Cokesbury,	June 11-12
Coharie,	June 18-19

L. S. BURKHEAD, P. E.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

June 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Sales reported of 400 casks at 40 cents per gallon, the market closing firm.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, with sales of small lots at quotations. Fine rosins dull and inactive.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at $2 40 per bbl, of 280 lbs, being an advance of 5 cents on last reports.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted steady, with sales of Yellow Dip at $2 50; $2 65 bid for Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was quiet, with no sales reported. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7½	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8½	" "
S. Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling	9½	" "
Middling,	10⅜	" "
Good Middling	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	52 bales
Spirits Turpentine	443 casks
Rosin,	1295 bbls
Tar,	70 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	769 bbls

June 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was firm at 40 cents, at which price 250 casks changed hands during the day.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, with sales of small lots at quotations. Fine rosins continue dull and inactive.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at $2 50 per bbl of 280 lbs, being an advance of 10 cents on last reports.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted firm at $2 75 bid for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was quiet, with sales reported of 40 bales on a basis of 10⅛ cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7½	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8½	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	9½	" "
Middling,	10⅛	" "
Good Middling.	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	— bales.
Spirits Turpentine,	166 casks.
Rosin,	488 bbls.
Tar,	112 "
Crude turpentine.	205 "

June 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm, with sales of 50 casks city distilled at 41 cents per gallon, and later of 200 casks regular packages at the same figures, closing firm.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, with sales of 500 bbls at quotations. Higher grades neglected.

TAR—Sales of receipts reported at $2 65 per bbl of 280 lbs., being an advance of 15 cents on last reports. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted firm at $2 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was quiet, with no sales reported. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7½	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8½	" "
Strict G. Ordinary	—	" "
Low Middling,	9½	" "
Middling	10⅛	" "
Good Middling.	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	27 bales
Spirits turpentine,	388 casks
Rosin,	1242 bbls
Tar,	49 "
Crude turpentine	443 "

June 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was firm with sales reported of 165 casks at 41 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, with sales of small lots at quotations. Also small sales of A and B rosins at $1 40@1 65 per bbl.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at $2 65 per bbl of 280 lbs. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted firm at $2 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was quiet with no sales reported. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7½	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8½	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	9½	" "
Middling,	10⅜	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

RECEITTS.

Cotton	183 bales
Spirits turpentine	47 casks
Rosin	192 bbls
Tar,	85 bbls
Crude turpentine	207 bbls

June 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened quiet, with sales reported of 450 casks at 40½ cents per gallon, being a decline of ½ cent on last reports closing firm.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, at which prices it is taken as offered.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at $2 65 per bbl, of 280 lbs. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market quoted firm at $2 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was quiet, with no sales reported. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7½	cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8½	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	9½	" "
Middling,	10⅜	" "
Good Middling.	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	16 bales
Spirits Turpentine	516 casks
Rosin,	1063 bbls
Tar,	73 bbls
Crude Turpentine	529 bbls

June 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm, with sales reported of 200 casks at 40 cents per gallon, being a decline of ½ cent on last reports.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, at which prices both grades are taken as offered.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at $2 65 per bbl of 280 lbs. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted firm at $2 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin; with better figures bid for large lots.

COTTON.—The market was quiet, with no sales reported. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordnary,	7½	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8½	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	9½	" "
Middling,	10⅜	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	36 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	419 casks
Rosin,	1081 bbls
Tar,	65 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	365 bbls

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The Practical German Barber and Perfumer.

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None but the best workmen employed by me. jan 9 tf

Proposals for Furnishing Rations and Ship Chandlery for Revenue Vessels.

CUSTOM HOUSE, WILMINGTON, N. C., COLLECTORS OFFICE, April 23, 1881.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday May 16, 1881, for supplying rations and ship chandlery (to be bid for separately) for the use of the crews and vessels of the United States Revenue Marine Service in this Collection District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882. Schedules of articles of ship chandlery to be bid for will be furnished on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and to waive defects, if deemed for the interest of the Government so to do.

W. P. CANADAY, Collector.

may 1-3t

THE WONDERFUL REMEDIES

OF THE LATE FLORA AND CATHARINE McDonald, of Bladen County, can be found at Harry Loeb's Grocery Store in this city, and at Redberry's Drug Store in Fayetteville, N. C. The Pain Exterminator cures Diptheria, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Toothache, Headache, Sprains, Bruises, Corns and Frost-bite. This celebrated medicine can be recommended by everybody in Bladen County. The money will be refunded unless the Exterminator gives satisfaction.

ALEX. & M. McDONALD, Sole agents, P. O. Box 68, Wilmington, N. C.

By permission we refer to the following letter:

HOLLY SPRGS, Sampson Co., N. C., Feb. 7, 1881.

I certify with pleasure that M. McDonald has cured me of an eating cancer. And any one suffering with such a terrible disease will do well to try him. For further information apply to me

JESSE TEW.

march 27 1881 tf

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WOLFE'S

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Aromatic,

SCHNAPPS.

IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all, may concern that vending of any article, with an altered one of which the above marks shown thereon, will be prosecuted under recent act of the U. S. Congress.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, of New Hanover County, in a cause therein pending, wherein Thomas Nichols, Allen Jackson, and George Jackson, by their next friend Thomas Nichols, are Plaintiffs, and Phillis Nichols is Defendant; the undersigned, a Commissioner for that purpose duly appointed, by said Court, will expose to sale by public auction, for CASH, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, on

Monday, the 6th day of June, 1881,

at 12 M., the land and premises in said decree ordered to be sold, which are situated in the city of Wilmington, and are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning eighty feet from the N.W. intersection of Hanover and Third Streets, running thence along Hanover Street westwardly forty feet, thence northwardly parallel with Third Street one hundred and fifty-five feet to a twenty foot Avenue, thence along said Avenue eastwardly, parallel with Hanover Street forty (40) feet, thence southwardly parallel with Third Street one hundred and fifty-five feet, to the beginning.

J. E. SAMPSON, Commissioner.

April 21—ts

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, PETERSBURG, VA., May 17, 1881.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, MAY 15TH, 1881, Trains on this Road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot) at ..... 4.00 P. M
(Stops only at Belfield.)
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 5.30 P. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot) at ..... 12.35 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 2.10 P. M

FREIGHT.

Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at ..... 9.05 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 2.35 P. M

GOING NORTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Weldon daily at ..... 1.30 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg at ..... 4.05 A. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Weldon daily at ..... 1.30 P. M
Arrive at Petersburg at ..... 3.32 P. M

FREIGHT.

Leave Weldon daily at 6.00 P. M., except Sunday.
Arrive at Petersburg, at ..... 11.25 P. M

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

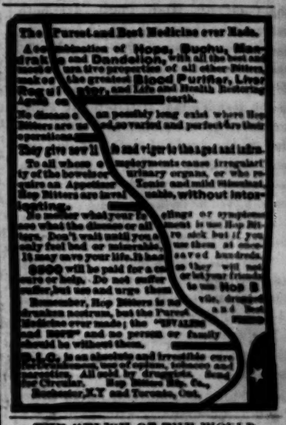
No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street Depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street Depot.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.
W. P. TAYLOR Gen'l Ticket A gent.
W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains
may 22-tf



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Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion,

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THEY CURE

All diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidney and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, and especially Female complaints. Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters. Take no other. Send for circular. Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N. Y., and Toronto, Ont.

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We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

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